

ABLE FAMILY
MEDICINES.
rect from the Patentees, and
SALE BY
KENNEDY, JUN.
DRUGGISTS;
g Valuable Medicines:
n's Anti-Bilious and
rachel Bitters.

SPARED BY
S. H. RAWSON,
Connecticut Medical Society.

ers have undoubtedly had the
sale of any Patent Medicine ex-
isted, and are fully appreciated
and uncommon virtues for re-
lieved convulsions, and all
complaints so common in
all seasons, such as *intermittent*,
long Annual Fevers, &
they are also a very pleasant bit-
ter, and where they are known
the place and supercede the use
in public houses as well as in
-Price go cents a box.

Windham Bilious Pills.
and increasing demand for these
these twelve years past, be-
the worth. They have proved
ous in *Bilious* and *Yellow* fe-
and *Jaundice*, *Dysentery*, *Bilious*,
Female Complaints, &c.

at demand and high esteem in
are held throughout the United
Indies, has induced many to
the purchaser is requested to
name of *Samuel Lee, jun.* (the
to each bill of direction, in
ting, or they will not be gen-
a box.

n's Itch Ointment.
afe application for that
called the *ITCH*. Price 12

's Anti-Bilious Pills,
Family Physic.
ary celebrity these pills have
al demand for them and esteem
held by medical men of the first
sufficient testimonials of their
great colds and sudden attacks
early use of these pills often pro-
effects, and taken once in eight
es of indigestion, headache, di-
the stomach and bowels, dy-
dropsies, &c. and a liberal
bitter in the intermediate
patients almost to a miracle
box.

Aromatic Tooth Paste,
in the teeth and gums, and for
serving the teeth. It likewise
reduces smells from the breath.
from scorbatic gums and
pastes is much in use, and highly
those who value the preserva-
tive. It may be applied at any
safety. It is neatly put up in
paper directions. Price 12

Worm Powders,
rich for efficacy and safety in
unrivalled. The most auth-
oritative authorities of its
and surprising effects, in ex-
ing cases of worms, may be seen
e. Price 50 cents a packet.
s Vegetable Elixir;
Cough Drops,
olds, Asthma, spitting of blood
the lungs. Its merits and
50 cents a bottle.

's Rheumatic Pills.
50 cents a box.

Infallible remedy for
the Piles.

50 Cents a Box.
directions accompanying our
medicines.

likewise for Sale,
ment of Drugs, Patent Me-
niture and Vials; a few hand
; Indian Shadec; proof vials
; Patent Blister; Made-
black bottles in hogheads
oil; and a few barrels Made-
he will sell on reasonable terms
ential customers on a short
allowance will be made to
the above Medicines by the
250

By Charles F. Mercer:
A member of the Washington Society.
March 6.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.]

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1806.

[No. 1552.

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,

At the Vendue-Store,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,

A Variety of DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the
bills of the day.]

All kind of goods which are on limitation and
the prices of which are established, can at any
time be viewed and purchased at the lowest li-
mation and prices.

Philip G. Marsteller, V. M.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Wants to Charter,

A vessel of about 1500 barrels
burthen, for CORK and a MAR-
KET; to which immediate dispatch
will be given—the cargo being all
to go on board.

James Patton.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

At his Warehouse, Conway's wharf,

New-York prime Beef and Pork.
Also, Southern Pork, of good quality—with a
few pipes of old Cognac Brandy.

February 12.

NOTICE.

The commissioners named and au-
thorized by a commission of bankruptcy awarded
and now in prosecution against Thos.
Moore of Alexandria, intend to meet on the
16th day of this month at four o'clock in the
afternoon at John Gadsby's city tavern in the
town of Alexandria in order to make a dividend
of the estate and effects of the said bankrupt, and
to choose a new assignee. When and where the
creditors, who have not already proved their
debts under the said commission, are hereby re-
quired to come prepared to prove the same or
they will be excluded the benefit of the said di-
vidend.

Wm Oxley, Assignee

March 5

LOST,

On Wednesday evening last, in or near the town.
The outer Case of a WATCH.

It is of GOLD, plain and of modern fashion.

Five Dollars' reward will be given, to any
person who will deliver it to the

PRINTER.

February 22.

JOSEPH RIDDLE

Has Received by the Ceres and other ships lately
arrived at Baltimore, a considerable part
of his

FALL GOODS;

Which are now opening at his store in Fairfax
Street, and daily expects an additional supply in
the United States from Liverpool.

September 28.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership hitherto subsisting under
the firm of Joseph Riddle & Co. of Alexandria,
was dissolved the first instant, by mutual con-
sent. All persons that are indebted to, or that
have claims on the same, are requested to come
forward and settle, as it is desirable to close the
concern as soon as possible. Those whose ac-
counts are of long standing are particularly re-
quested to attend to this notice, and make
payments to either of the subscribers.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,

Of Alexandria.

JAMES DALL,

Of Baltimore.

September 18.

TO RENT,

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE, sit-
ting on St. Asaph street, between King
and Prince streets, four doors beyond Mr. Faw's
office, now occupied by Mr. Amos Alexander.
F. C. will be given on the 15th March.—
Application to be made to

George Youngs.

February 26.

This day is Published,

By COTTON & STEWART,
[Price twelve and a half Cents]

AN ORATION,

Delivered in the Episcopal Church, on the 22d
February, 1806.

By Charles F. Mercer :

A member of the Washington Society.

March 6.

I want to hire a man who un-
derstands something of both Farming
and Gardening.

R. T. HOPE.

March 17.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust to the
subscriber, will be exposed to sale, on Wednes-
day, the second day of April next, for ready
money, upon the premises, several very valuable
LOTS of GROUND, lying upon Queen, F. R.
at, Water and Union Streets, in the town of
Alexandria—And immediately after the sale of
the Lots, will be exposed to sale, at the same
house, for ready money also, (in case by the sale
of the Lots the sum required should not be re-
solved) one undivided sixteenth part of a Tract of
Land, lying in Spotsylvania county, containing
about eighteen thousand acres, known by the
name of the *Mine Tract*.

James Keith, Trustee.

March 12.

TUNIS CRAVEN,

Has received by the late arrival an elegant af-
fertment of
GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE—
London Superfine Cloths
and Cambrics,
Bennet's Patent Cords,
D. W. Waller's
Silks, Molekins, Flo-
rentines,
Imperial, clouded and
white Marcellines,
Toilinets, Swandowns,
Flannels, robe Blankets,
Coatings, Plains,
Kerseys, Halfhicks,
Lamb's Wool, Worsted,
Cotton and Silk Rio-
sery,
Irish & Flanders Sheet-
ings,
4 4 3 Irish Linens,
Shirting Cotton,
Long Lawns,
Linen Cambricks,
Dimities, Cambrick do.

He daily expects an additiona
affortment of FALL GOODS.

March 23.

CANDLES AND RUM.

250 boxes Mould and Dipped Can-
dles, of a superior quality;

20 barrels New England Rum,
Landing from schooner FAVORITE, Capt. HALE,
from BOSTON, and for sale, by
Lawrason & Fowle.

March 12.

I have received from Madras

(via New York)
9 Bales of Piece Goods,
CONTING OF

Long Cloths, Manilla Ginghams,
Nicom's and Madras Handkerchiefs. The
above goods were selected in Madras by Andrew
Smith for Hewes and Miller, are entitled to
drawback, and will be sold low by the bale.

Mordecai Miller,

Who has in Store,

1200 Spanish Hides,
750 pair of Morocco Shoes,
20 tons Plaster, and
20 bushels of Figs.

March 5.

FOR SALE

1000 bushels Liverpool Fine Salt
1500 do. St. Ubes.

Wm. Hodgeson.

Feb. 12.

JUST RECEIVED,

20 bags best Black Pepper
20 chests Souchong Tea
24 bushels best Surinam Molasses
50 barrels Beef.

FOR SALE, by

John G. Ladd.

March 6.

FOR SALE,

A Negro Woman, who is an ex-
cellent house servant, with her two Children;

the one male, the other female.

Jan. 16.

Enquire of the Printer.

Cash, and the highest price given
for clean Linen and Cotton Rags, by
the Printer of this paper.

I WANT TO EMPLOY

A Journeyman Baker,
ONE qualified to conduct a bakery in New
York, as a Foreman. A single man would
be preferred. Application to be made to

March 13.

FOR SALE,

1000 lbs. Muscovado SUGARS.

2000 lbs. prime Finkin Butter.

10 casks Chewing Tobacco.

Spinning Cotton,

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Liquors and Groceries, as usual

Mandeville & Jamison.

February 12.

HENRY K. MAY

Has received, per Brig. Equator, Moore, from
New Castle, and others for Sale, it imme-
diately applied for;

80 casks Red Lead,

38 casks Patent Shot,

18 casks Iron Lead, and

36 sheets Milled do.

December 8.

CLOVER SEED.

3000 pounds fresh CLOVER SEED,

For Sale by

John G. Ladd.

February 19.

JAMES BACON,

A his GROCERY STORE, on King street, has, in
addition to his former stock, added

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in

the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms,

Muscovado Sugars, of various qua-

lities,

Loaf and Lump ditto,

Gunpowder,

Imperial,

Hyson,

Young Hyson,

Hyson Skin, and

Souchong

Best Green Coffee,

Chocolate, of a superior quality.

Madeira,

Busellos,

CONGRESS
OF THE
UNITED STATES.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, March 5.

BRITISH AFFAIRS.

DEBATE

In committee of the whole on the state of the union—Mr. J. C. Smith in the chair—on the resolution offered by Mr. Gregg.

[CONTINUED.]

Mr. J. Randolph.—I am extremely afraid sir, that so far as it may depend on my acquaintance with details connected with the subject, I have very little right to address you, for in truth I have not yet seen the documents from the treasury, which were called for some time ago to direct the judgment of this house in the decision of the question now before you; and indeed after what I have this day heard I no longer require that document or any other document; indeed I do not know that I ever should have required it, to vote on the resolution of the gentleman from Pennsylvania. If I had entertained any doubts they would have been removed by the style in which the friends of the resolution have this morning discussed it. I am perfectly aware that on entering upon this subject we go into it manacled, handcuffed, and tongue tied. Gentlemen know that our lips are sealed on subjects of momentous foreign relations, which are indissolubly linked with the present question—and which would serve to throw a great light on it in every respect relevant to it. I will endeavour however to hobble over the subject, as well as my fettered limbs and palsied tongue will enable me to do it.

I am not surprised to hear this resolution discussed by its friends as a war measure. They say, (it is true) that it is not a war measure; but they defend it on principles which would justify none but a war measure, and seem pleased with the idea that it may prove the forerunner of war. If war is necessary; if we have reached that point let us have war. But while I have life I will never consent to these incipient-war measures, which in their commencement breathe nothing but peace, though they plunge us at last into a war. It has been well observed by the gentleman from Penn. behind me, Mr. J. Clay, that the situation of this nation in 1793 was in every respect different from that in which it finds itself in 1806. Let me ask too if the situation of England is not more materially changed? Gentlemen, who it would appear from their language have not got beyond the horn book of politics, talk of our ability to cope with the British navy, and tell us of the war of our revolution. What was the situation of G. Britain then? She was then contending for the empire of the British channel, barely able to maintain a doubtful equality with her enemies, over whom she never gained the superiority until Rodney's victory of the 12th of April. What is her present situation? The combined fleets of France, Spain, and Holland are dissipated, they no longer exist. I am not surprised to hear men advocate these wild opinions, to see them goaded on by a spirit of mercantile avarice, straining their feeble strength to excite the nation to war, when they have reached this stage of intemperance, that we are an over match for Great Britain on the ocean. It is mere waste of time to reason with such persons. They do not deserve any thing like serious refection. The proper arguments for such statesmen are a strait waistcoat, dark room, woe, grief, and depiction.

It has always appeared to me that there are three points to be considered, & maturely considered before we can be prepared to vote for the resolution of the gentleman from Pennsylvania. *First* our ability to contend with Great Britain for the right in question. *Secondly*. The policy of such contest. *And Thirdly*. In case both these shall be settled affirmatively, the manner in which we can with the greatest effect react upon and annoy our adversary.

Now the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Crowninshield) has settled at a single sweep, to use one of his favorite expressions, not only that we are capable of contending with Great Britain on the ocean, but that we are actually her superior. Whence does the gentleman deduce this inference? Because truly at that time when Great Britain was not mistress of the ocean, when a North was her prime minister, and a Sandwich the first lord of her admiralty, when she was governed by a counting house administration, privateers of this country trespassed on her commerce. So did the cruisers of Dunkirk at that day Suffren held the mastery of the Indian seas. But what is the case now? Do gentlemen remember the capture of Cornwallis on land because De Grasse maintained the dominion of the ocean? To my mind no position is more clear than that if we go to war with Great Britain, Charleston and Boston, the Chesapeake and the Hudson, will be invested

by British squadrons. Will you call on the count de Grasse to relieve them or shall we apply to admiral Gravina or admiral Villeneuve to raise the blockades? But you have now not only a prospect of gathering glory, and what seems to the gentleman from Massachusetts much dearer, profit by privateering, but you will be able to make a conquest of Canada and Nova Scotia. Indeed? Then sir we shall catch a *Tartar*.—I confess however I have no desire to see the Senators and Representatives of the Canadian French, or the tories and refugees of Nova Scotia, sitting on this floor or that of the other house. To see them becoming members of the union and participating equally in our political rights. And upon what other principle would the gentleman from Massachusetts be for incorporating those provinces with us? Or on what other principle could it be done under the constitution? If the gentleman has no other bounty to offer us for going to war, than the incorporation of Canada and Nova Scotia with the United States I am for remaining at peace.

What is the question in dispute? The carrying trade. What part of it? The fair, the honest, and the useful trade that is engaged in carrying our own productions to foreign markets, and bringing back their productions in exchange. No sir. It is that carrying trade which covers enemy's property, and carries the coffee, the sugar and the other West India products to the mother country. No sir, if this great agricultural nation is to be governed by Salem and Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and Norfolk, and Charleston, let gentlemen come out and say so; and let a committee of public safety be appointed from those town to carry on the government. I, for one will not mortgage my property and my liberty to carry on this trade. The nation said so seven years ago. I said so then, and I say so now. It is not for the honest carrying trade of America, but for this mushroom, this fungus of war, for a trade which as soon as the nations of Europe are at peace will no longer exist, it is for this that the spirit of avaricious traffic would plunge us into war.

I am forcibly struck on this occasion by the recollection of a remark made by one of the ablest, [if not the honestest] minister that ever England produced.—I mean Sir Robert Walpole, who said that the country gentlemen, (poor weak souls) came up every year to be sheared, that they laid mute and patient whilst their fleeces were taking off—but that if he touched a single bristle of the commercial interest the whole styre was in an uproar. It was indeed shearing the hog—“great cry and little wool.”

But we are asked, are we willing to bend the neck to England; to submit to her outrages? No sir, I answer that it will be time enough for us to tell gentlemen what we will do to vindicate the violation of our flag on the ocean, when they shall have told us what they have done, in resentment of the violation of the actual territory of the U. States by Spain; the true territory of the United States, not our new fangled country over the Mississippi, but the good old United States, part of Georgia, of the old thirteen States, where citizens have been taken not from our ships, but from our actual territory. When gentlemen have taken the padlock from our mouths, I shall be ready to tell them what I will do, relative to our dispute with G. Britain, on the law of nations, on contraband, and such stuff.

I have another objection to this course of proceeding. Great Britain when she sees it, will say the American people have great cause of dissatisfaction with Spain. She will see by the documents furnished by the president, that Spain has outraged our territory, pirated upon our commerce and imprisoned our citizens; and she will enquire what we have done? It is true she will receive no answer, but she must know what we have done. She will see that we have not repelled these outrages, nor made any addition to our army and navy, nor even classed the militia. No sir, not one of your militia generals in politics has marshaled a single brigade.

Although I have said it would be time enough to answer the question which gentlemen have put to me when they shall have answered mine, yet as I do not like to prognosticate I will give them an answer now. I never will consent to go to war for that which I cannot protect. I deem it no sacrifice of dignity to say to the Leviathan of the deep—we are unable to contend with you in your own element, but if you come within our actual limits we will shed the last drop of our blood in their defence. In such an event I would feel, not reason, and obey an impulse which

never has—which never can deceive me.

France is at war with England—suppose her power on the continent of Europe no greater than it is on the ocean.—How would she make her enemy feel it? There would be a perfect non-conductor between them. So with the United States and England—she scarcely presents to us a vulnerable point. Her commerce is now carried on for the most part in fleets, where in single ships they are stout and well armed—very different from the state of her trade during the American war, when her merchantmen became the prey of paltry privateers. Great Britain has been too long at war with the three most powerful maritime nations of Europe not to have learnt how to protect her trade. She can afford convoy to it all; she has 8 hundred ships in commission, the navies of her enemies are annihilated. Thus this war has presented the new and curious political spectacle of a regular annual increase, and to an immense amount, of her imports and exports, and tonnage, and revenue, and all the insignia of accumulating wealth whilst in every former war without exception, these have suffered a greater or less diminution—And wherefore?—Because she has driven France, Spain, and Holland from the ocean. Their marine is no more. I verily believe that ten English ships of the line would not decline a meeting with the combined fleets of those nations. I forewarn the gentleman from Massachusetts and his constituents of Salem, that all their golden hopes are vain. I forewarn them of the exposure of their trade beyond the Cape of Good Hope (or now doubling it) the capture and confiscation of their unprotected seaport towns, exposed to contribution or bombardment.—Are we to be legislated into war by a set of men, who in six weeks after its commencement may be compelled to take refuge with us up in the country. And for what? A mere fungus; a mushroom production of war in Europe, which will disappear with the first return of peace; an unfair trade. For is there a man so credulous as to believe that we possess a capital not only equal to what may be called our own proper trade, but large enough also to transmit to the respective parent states the vast and wealthy products of the French, Spanish and Dutch colonies?—Tis beyond the belief of any rational being. But this is not my only objection to entering upon this naval warfare. I am averse to a naval war with any nation whatever. I was opposed to the naval war of the last administration, and I am as ready to oppose a naval war of the present administration should they mediate such a measure. What I shall this great Mammoth of the American forest leave his native element and plunge into the water in a mad contest with the shark. Let him beware that his proboscis is not bitten off in the engagement. Let him stay on shore; and not be excited by the muscles and periwinkles on the strand, or political bears, in a boat to venture on the perils of the deep. Gentlemen say will you not protect your violated rights? And I say why take to water, where you can neither fight nor swim. Look at France; see her vessels sailing from port to port on her own coast; and remember that she is the first military power of the earth, and as a naval power second only to England. Take away the British navy, and France to-morrow is the tyrant of the ocean.

This brings me to the second point.—How far is it politic in the United States to throw their weight into the scale of France at this moment; from whatever motive to aid the views of her gigantic ambition; to make her mistress of the sea and land; to jeopardize the liberties of mankind. Sir, you may help to crush G. Britain, you may assist in breaking down her naval dominion; but you cannot succeed to it. The iron sceptre of the ocean will pass into his hands who wears the iron crown of the land. You may then expect a new code of maritime law. Where will you look for redress? I can tell the gentleman from Massachusetts, that there is nothing in his rule of three that will save us, even although he should outdo himself and exceed the financial ingenuity which he so memorably displayed on a recent occasion. No, sir—Let the battle of Actium be once fought and the whole line of sea coast will be at the mercy of the conqueror. The Atlantic, deep and wide as it is, will prove just as good a barrier against his ambition if directed against you, as the Mediterranean to the power of the Caesars. Do I mean (when I say so) to crouch to the invader? No; I will meet him at the water's edge, and fight every inch of ground from thence to the mountains, from the mountains to the Mississippi. But after tamely submitting to an out-

rage on your domicile, will you bally and look big at an insult on your flag 3,000 miles off?

But, sir, I have a yet more cogent reason against going to war for the honor of the flag in the narrow seas or any other maritime punctilio. It springs from my attachment to the principles of the government under which I live. I declare in the face of day that this government was not instituted for the purpose of offensive war. No. It was framed (to use its own words) for the common defence and the general welfare, which are inconsistent with offensive war. I call that offensive war which goes out of our jurisdiction and limits for the attainment or protection of objects not within those limits or jurisdiction. As in 1798 I was opposed to this species of warfare, because I believed it would raze the constitution to the very foundation, so in 1806 I am opposed to it, and on the same grounds. No sooner do you put the constitution to this use, to a test which it is by no means calculated to endure, than its incompetency to such purposes becomes manifest and apparent to all. I fear if you go into a foreign war for a circuitous unfair carrying trade you will come out without your constitution. Have not you contractors enough yet in this house? Or do you want to be over-run and devoured by commissioners and all the vermin of contract. I fear, sir, that what are called the energy men will rise up again—men who will burn the parchment. We shall be told that our government is too free; or as they would say *weak* and *inefficient*. Much virtue, sir, in terms. That we must give the president power to call forth the resources of the nation; that is to siphon the last shilling from our pockets, to drain the last drop of blood from our veins. I am against giving this power to any man he may. The American people must either withhold this power or resign their liberties. There is no other alternative. Nothing but the most impious necessity will justify such a grant; and is there a powerful enemy at our doors? You may begin with a first consul; from that Chrysalis state he soon becomes an emperor. You have your choice. It depends upon your election whether you will be a free, happy, and united people at home, or the light of your executive majesty shall beam across the Atlantic in one general blaze of the public liberty.

For my part I never will go to war but in self defence. I have no desire for conquest; no ambition to possess Nova Scotia: I hold the liberties of this people at a higher rate. Much more am I indisposed to war, when among the first means for carrying it on I see gentlemen propose the confiscation of debts due by government to individuals. Does a *bona fide* creditor know who holds his paper? Dare any honest man ask himself the question? 'Tis hard to say whether such principles are more detestably dishonest than they are weak and foolish. What, sir, will you go about with proposals for opening a loan in one hand, and a sponge for the national debt in the other. If on a late occasion you could not borrow at a less rate of interest than 8 per cent. when the government avowed that they would pay to the last shilling of the public ability, at what price do you expect to raise money with an avowal of these nefarious opinions.—God help you! if these are your ways and means for carrying on war; if your finances are in the hands of such a chancellor of the exchequer. Because a man can make an observation and keep a log-book and a reckoning, can navigate a cock boat to the West Indies and the East, shall he aspire to navigate the great vessel of state to stand at the helm of public councils? *Ne sutor ultra crepidam*. What are you going to war for? For the carrying trade. Already you possess seven eighths of it. What is the object in dispute? The fair honest trade that exchanges the product of our soil for foreign articles for home consumption? Not at all. You are called upon to sacrifice this necessary branch of your navigation and the great agricultural interest, whose hand-maid it is: to jeopardize your best interests for a circuitous commerce, for the fraudulent protection of belligerent property under your neutral flag. Will you be goaded by the demented calculations of insatiate avarice to stain your all for the protection of this trade? I do not speak of the probable effects of war on the price of our produce. Severely as we must feel, we may scuffle through it. I speak of its reaction on the constitution. You may go to war for this excrescence on the carrying trade; and make peace at the expence of the constitution. Your executive will lord it over you, and you must make the best terms with the conqueror that you can.

But the gentleman (Gregg) tells you in all things, an infinite number of things, that point I am unwilling to be at home or abroad, same independent & responsible, over-ruled nation was, "is this visible, inscrutable, though they do not govern its decisions. What is the opinion of the public? What are the measures will they recommend? Knowing that what they must execute should have their answer was, "there is no longer circumstances, Sir, knowledge of the

BY THIS
NEW

In the present intelligence the following have copied from and which principal to the sound altogether

Our garrison received orders diness to march generals of the meat will take p received of the which cannot f days, between t mies.

3d. This day the following ar

A contribution been laid on the Suabia, to be paid to the chest of the French army payable every n per month, to b

Letters from Brunn, of the 24 junction of the the army of Italy that the right w supported by the Bohemia and Moravia: their line or on town or body of tens them, and establish a communie of the Tyrol in Moravia.

The elector o nated to the s articles of the t on the 4th Oct emperor of the This treaty is to M. the emperor Wirttemberg the ginity of all his s rogetives which

our domicile, will you bully and an insult on your flag 3,000. I have a yet more cogent reason for going to war for the honor of my principio. It springs from my principles of the government which I live. I declare in that this government was not for the purpose of offensive war, as framed (to use its own words) upon defence and the general welfare, which are inconsistent with offensive war jurisdiction and limits for the protection of objects not opposed to this species of war. As I believed it would raze the opposition to it, and on the same

No sooner do you put the cause to this use, to a test which it is calculated to endure, than its tendency to such purposes becomes apparent to all. I fear if you were in war for a circumscribed unending trade you will come out with a constitution. Have not you enough yet in this house? Or do to be over-run and devoured by parties and all the vermin of con- fear, sir, that what are called theen will rise up again—men who the parchment. We shall be told government is too free; or as they are weak and inefficient. Much, in terms. That we must give

power to call forth the resources of the nation; that is to flic the blood from our pockets, to drain the veins from our veins. I am giving this power to any man he may. The American people either withhold this power or their liberties. There is no other. Nothing but the most impetuosity will justify such a grant; here a powerful enemy at our door may begin with a first consul; Chrysalis state he soon becomes a. You have your choice. It is upon your election whether you are free, happy, and united people at the light of your executive man- beam across the Atlantic in our gaze of the public liberty.

part I never will go to war but for. I have no desire for con- o ambition to possess Nova Scotia. I hold the liberties of this people at a. Much more am I indisposed when among the first means for it on I see gentlemen propose the payment of debts due by government to. Does a bona fide creditor who holds his paper? Dare any man ask himself the question? 'Tis to say whether such principles are testably dishonest than they are foolish. What, sir, will you go with proposals for opening a loan in, and a sponge for the nation in the other. If on a late occasion did not borrow at a less rate of interest than 8 per cent. when the government owed that they would pay to the king of the public ability, at what you expect to raise money with. And of these nefarious opinions— you? if these are your ways and carrying on war; if your financial in the hands of such a chancellor as xchequer. Because a man can observation and keep a log-book, can navigate a cock boat. West Indies and the East, shall be at the helm of public councils ultra crepidam. What are you war for? For the carrying trade you possess seven eighths of the object in dispute? The fair for foreign articles for home consumption? Not at all. You are called upon to sacrifice this necessary branch whose hand-maid it is: to jeopardise, for the fraudulent protection of your property under your neig- tions of insatiate avarice to stand for the protection of this trade of the probable effects of our produce. Severely feel, we may scuffle through its reaction on the constitution go to war for this excrecence in trade; and make peace in the constitution. You will lord it over you, and like the best terms with the country that you can.

But the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Gregg) tells you that he is for acting in this, as in all things, unfluenced by the opinion of any minister whatever, foreign or, I presume domestic. At this point I am willing to meet the gentleman, at home or abroad. Is he willing to act on the same independent footing? I have before protested, and I again protest against secret, irresponsible, over-ruled influence. The first question I asked when I saw the gentleman's resolution was, "is this a measure of the cabinet?" Not of an open declared cabinet, but of an invisible, inscrutable, unconstitutional cabinet—without responsibility, unknown to the constitution, I speak of backstairs influence—of men, who bring messages to this house, which, although they do not appear on the journals, govern its decisions. Sir, the first question that I asked on the subject of British relations was, what is the opinion of the cabinet? What measures will they recommend to Congress? (Well knowing that whatever measures we might take they must execute them—and therefore that we should have their opinion on the subject) —My answer was (and from a cabinet minister too) "there is no longer any cabinet." Subsequent circumstances, Sir, have given me a personal knowledge of the fact. It needs no comment.

(To be continued.)

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NEW YORK, March 15.

In the present dearth of European intelligence the following articles, which we have copied from our late French papers, and which principally relate to events subsequent to the Great Battle, will not be found altogether uninteresting.

PRUSSIA.

Berlin, December 1.

Our garrison and that of Prussia have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march for the 5th instant; but the generals of the first rank say that no movement will take place, before intelligence is received of the result of the decisive battle which cannot fail to take place in a few days, between the Russian and French armies.

3d. This day's Court Gazette, contains the following article dated

Olmutz, November 27.

The Grand Duke Constantine arrived here the day before yesterday; yesterday the corps of the army under his orders defiled before our fortress and repaired to the Russian Camp, which was still at Olmutz. The French army, whose advanced posts penetrated a few days since within four leagues of Olmutz, is now on its retreat: The combined Russian and Austrian armies are marching forward; their head quarters are to day at Promitz and the advanced guard of Prince Pangeron is already at Vischau. The first column of general Michelson's army will arrive this day at Troppau; it is expected here the day after tomorrow.

These details are so much the more curious at present, as they prove to the enemy the scheme that was laid for him. He looked on the retreat as a positive one, and boasted of it a little too early.

GERMANY.

Ulm, December 14.

A contribution of 400,000 francs has been laid on the Austrian possessions in Swabia, to be paid in three instalments, into the chest of the Paymaster general of the French army. A second contribution, payable every month is fixed at 80,000 francs per month, to begin from the 6th December.

Letters from the Head Quarters at Brunn, of the 24th November, state that the junction of the Grand French Army with the army of Italy has taken place; they add that the right wing of the French army is supported by the Adriatic sea, and the left by Bohemia and the fortress of Brunn in Moravia: there is not in the intervals of their line or on their rear, a single fortified town or body of the enemy which threatens them, and it is their intention to establish a communication between the fortresses of the Tyrol and those on the Inn and in Moravia.

FRANKFORT, 8th December.

The elector of Württemberg has communicated to the states of his territories the articles of the treaty of alliance concluded on the 4th October, between H. M. the emperor of the French and H. S. E. H. This treaty is to the following tenor: "H. M. the emperor of the French, king of Italy, guarantees to H. H. the elector of Württemberg the independence and integrity of all his states, with the rights and prerogatives which the electoral house is now

in possession of, and such as they were determined by the treaty of peace of Lunéville and by the general recess of the deputation of the empire. H. E. H. engages on his side to furnish to the French army a body of from 8 to 10,000 men, consisting of 1000 mounted cavalry, and from 7 to 8000 infantry.

Four secret articles are annexed to this treaty. The communication of these articles has not yet been made known to the provincial states.

Munich, December 2.

General Massena is now at Leybach. The archduke Charles has arrived with his army on the frontier of Hungary.

December 5.

All the secretaries, clerks, &c. of his excellency M. de Talleyrand Perigord, minister of foreign affairs to the emperor Napoleon, arrived here the day before yesterday. It is presumed that his excellency will not be long in following them, and that our town will be at once the centre of the most important negotiations, and the theatre of the most memorable events.

A few days since a Gazette in the north of Germany published for three days following, this article: "Prussia has a population of 8,000,000 souls, 150,000 of whom can take the field." Another German paper then printed, for three days following this article: Austria had a population of 24,000,000 souls; she had an army of 410,000 men, of whom 280,000 had taken the field; and this formidable power has fallen, in seven weeks, under the blows of the emperor Napoleon.

Hanover, 4th December.

Two columns of Russian infantry, one of 1900 and the other of 1200 men arrived here this day. They are to march immediately for the siege of Hameln. The Russian head quarters will be established at Hanover. The colonel, M. de Cornberg, is attached to the Russian army.

A Swedish division is arrived at Harbourg from Lüneburg. The other troops of that nation stationed at Pomerania were to begin their march on the 4th, 5th, and 6th of this month. The king of Sweden was to follow on the 7th, with his staff.

Moravia, November 27.

The Imperial treasure of Austria has been transferred under a strong escort to Treschen.

FRENCH EMPIRE.

Genoa, December 6.

A new army is forming at Boulogne, to which is to be united all the corps of reserve left in the 27th military division. It will, it is said, march to Bataglione, where the different corps which compose it will learn their further destination. It is presumed that they will observe the motions of the Anglo Russians who have landed at Naples.

Letters from Anconia state, that 5 or 600 Russians have also landed on the coast of Fermo.

Mentz, December 7.

The division of the advanced guard of the 2d corps of the army of reserve, commanded by general Lörge, set out a few days ago for Juliers. The Gallo Batavian column, consisting of the regiment of Saxe Gotha, of the 18th regiment of light infantry, of the 6th of hussars and of the 8th of light infantry, are also set off to day for Nimeguen. Another division of the advanced guard of the reserve of Strasburg, commanded by general Leval, is on its march for the same destination, as also several other corps now on their way from the interior. The army intended to cover Holland is estimated at 60,000 men.

Strasburg, December 10.

All the high roads from Mayence to Strasbourg, &c. are covered with the reserve of the conscripts of the last five years. As soon as they arrive at their place of destination they are clothed, armed, and exercised in military tactics. This class of conscripts appear destined to form the aims of reserve which are now organizing. As the two new classes of conscription, the young men who compose them serve to fill up the vacancies in the active army, and to reinforce the regiments and battalions of the different armies.

Paris, December 17.

His imperial highness Prince Louis set off for Antwerp on the 7th, with the whole of his suite, and Generals Collard, Clozel, Lagrange, &c. for Breda, where the head quarters of the army of the north will be established.

Fifteen hundred grenadiers, young, well equipped and of a very handsome appearance, passed through Beaufort on the 10th instant, to repair to the army of the north, and burn with ardor to meet the Anglo Russians.

General Oudinot, whose wounds had obliged him to be absent from the army for a short time, has resumed the command of the grenadiers.

It was on the 26th November that the Emperor of Russia arrived at Olmutz, where he was received with the firing of cannon and the acclamation of the Austrians, who regarded him as a liberator. It was on the 2d December that the great battle of Austerlitz took place; and on the 4th of the same month the Emperor of Russia obtained leave to quit Olmutz to return to his states. Thus, in 8 days, his arrival, his departure, and the fate of Europe have been decided.

ALEXANDRIA DAILY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19.

Duncan M'Farland.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, now and then, puts on such an air of honesty, that it requires considerable watchfulness to guard against his deceptions. He never commences with affected candor, but he ends with positive falsehood. A short time since, he amused his readers, with an article concerning *Duncan M'Farland*, in which, after acknowledging the worthlessness of *Duncan*, he says, "The republicans are as much disengaged with the alleged vices of *Duncan M'Farland* as their federal opponents. They hold in an abhorrence not inferior to theirs, the character of a hog stealer, a forger, and a perjurer." And then he attempts to show that *Duncan* obtained his election by a *federal trick*. We cannot tell how much the democrats are disgusted with, nor how much they abhor *Duncan's* crimes; but we know, and the *Enquirer* must also know, that their papers, from the *Aurora* to the *Bee*, have advocated and defended him, since his confinement for forgery and perjury. The only trick made use of by the federalists, to put *Duncan* in office, was, a complete exposition of his character in the public prints. Does the *Enquirer* mean to say, that it is only necessary for the federalists to prove a man a rascal, to ensure him the suffrages of the democrats?

[Balance.]

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

March 4, 1805.

SIR,

In obedience to the resolution of the house of representatives of the 5th ult. requiring the secretary of the navy to inform the house "of the nature and extent of the services rendered to the captive crew of the frigate Philadelphia, by the Danish consul at Tripoli," I herewith enclose a copy of a letter from capt. Bainbridge to me, which affords all the information in my possession upon the subject.

Respectfully submitted,

R. SMITH.

The honorable Speaker of the house of representatives of the U. S.

COPY.

New York, February 12, 1806.

SIR,

In compliance with your letter of the 6th inst. which this day came to hand, I hasten to detail the services rendered to the crew of the United States late frigate Philadelphia, while in captivity at Tripoli, by Nicholas C. Nissen, esquire, his Danish majesty's consul, residing there.

In consequence of the mode of imprisonment it was impossible for the officers to procure the necessary articles of subsistence, they were therefore necessitated to receive their daily provision, &c. thro' another channel. Mr. Nissen generously offered his services to obtain our necessary supplies, which he did, in the most faithful manner for 19 months and 3 days, the period of our captivity, and at times when the funds placed at my command in Tripoli, were expended, he continued our daily supply, by his own means, until ours were received by the commodore of the Mediterranean squadron, or George Davis, esquire, charge of affairs at Tunis, to whom we are greatly indebted.

Had it not been for the friendly aid of consul Nissen we should not have received our subsistence in so regular a manner as we did, and should have been exposed, at a great expence to the impositions of the lowest class of our enemy. His attentions were not confined solely to the officers, but were equally extended to the seamen and soldiers.

Consul Nissen was the first christian we saw after landing on the shore of Africa, and he met us the very evening of our misfortune, with the philanthropy of a man of feeling, and immediately administered to our wants by sending provisions and bedding from his house, and ameliorated, as much as possible, our truly unpleasant situation.

I cannot, in justice to his attention, omit mentioning a circumstance which shews the lively interest he took in our situation,

and the hazard he ran to serve us: When commodore Preble attacked Tripoli, Mr. Nissen's house was as much exposed as any in the town, and himself in danger from the bombardment. I solicited him frequently to leave his dangerous situation, and retire to the gardens where the consuls were: he requested me not to impinge him more to leave the town, for he preferred running the risks of the shot and shells from our squadron, and attending to our wants and subsistence, to resorting to the gardens. In thus pursuing the dictates of a feeling mind he was very near losing his life by a shot from the Constitution. Had he not acted in this friendly manner towards us, it is very probable we should have been several days without provision, as the enemy were occupied and exasperated.

I have, sir, detailed to you generally the services rendered to the officers and crew of the Philadelphia, at Tripoli, by Nicholas C. Nissen, esquire, but it is impossible for me to convey a just sense of them. Nothing but a perfect acquaintance with our situation, and the aid we received, can truly estimate the services rendered.

I have the honor to be,

sir. &c.

(Signed)

WM: BAINBRIDGE.
Hon. Robert Smith, Secretary of the Navy.

ASSIZE OF BREAD.

The 9d. Loaf to weigh 15 ounces.
JOHN LONGDEN, C. M.

March 19.

Union Cheap Bread Manufactory.

THE subscriber, impressed with a lively sense of gratitude, for the liberal patronage he has hitherto experienced from the citizens of Alexandria, begs leave to return his sincere thanks for the same; and respectfully informs the public, that he has commenced business in that commodious and central stand, on Royal street, lately in the occupancy of Mr. Lowell; where he intends carrying on the *Loaf-Bread*. Baking bushels extensively, and flatters himself from his knowledge and experience in the above business, to render general satisfaction. His present assize of bread is as follows:— The 20 cent loaf, 5 lbs—10 cent loaf, 2 1/2 lbs—5 cent loaf, 1 1/4 lbs—and the 3 penny loaf, 1 lb—made of choice *Wheat* flour.

Edward Lee.

law 4 w

The Schooner *HARMONY*, Capt. ROBERTS, will sail for New York, on Wednesday morning. For freight or passage apply to the Master on board, or to John Tucker.

March 17.

Postponement.

The sale of the Lot of Ground, advertised by the subscriber to take place this day, at the Coffee House, is postponed till TUESDAY next, at one o'clock, at the same place.

John Dunlap, Trustee.

February 13.

PUBLIC SALE.

Pursuant to a deed of trust given to the subscriber by a certain John Withers, to secure the payment of a debt due by said Withers unto Jonathan and M. Scholfield, will be sold, by Public Auction, for cash, at the Coffee House, in Alexandria, on the 24th of this instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

The two following Tracts of Land,

viz.

One, containing 103, and the other 26 acres, adjoining each other, and are from 2 to 4 miles from the town of Alexandria, in the county of Fairfax, and state of Virginia. The aforesaid land lies on the old Leesburg road, adjoining the land of Captain Slacum, Benjamin Dulany, and Carlisle Whiting. This land is mostly covered with wood of a small growth and affords a handsome prospect.

Andrew Scholfield,
Thomas Cook.

March 18.

NOTICE.

To those who are indebted to the subscriber on account of the concern of Powell, Denny, and Denney, as well as Denny and Powell, that all who do not pay off their notes or accounts or give their bonds with security, on or before the first day of May next, their notes and accounts will be put into the hands of an attorney indiscriminately.

Mr. LEVEN POWELL, jun. of Middlebury, is authorized to settle and receive the debts on account of that concern, should any apply there in preference to the subscriber in this place.</

JAMES KENNEDY, SEN.

KING-STREET,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has received, from LEB & CO's Patent and Family Medicine Store, New-York, a fresh assortment of the following

Valuable Medicines,

which are in high esteem and general use throughout the United States, many of them being sold cheaper than the drugs of which they are compounded could be purchased at a retail store.

TAKE NOTICE

That J. Kennedy, sen. is appointed the only agent for ALEXANDRIA.

Dr. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR.

A sovereign remedy for Colds, Obstinate Coughs, Asthma, Catarrhs, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumption.

To Parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH,

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progres, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable. The Elixir is so perfectly agreeable and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

From LUTHER MARTIN, Esq. Attorney-General of the state of Maryland.

Gentlemen,
I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henry, Bridge-street, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's Elixir of a very complicated disorder, occasioned by a severe cold caught several months ago. He breathed with the greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening sweats when he attempted to walk any distance, and his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he could only attempt to whisper. He has been upwards of six weeks without a return of his complaints and desires to give this public testimony in favor of this invaluable medicine.

Dr. Hamilton's

GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unskillful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life—bad humors, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of

Nervous Disorders,	Violent Cramps in the
Consumptions,	Stomach and back,
Lowness of spirits,	Indigestion,
Loss of appetite,	Melancholy,
Impurity of the blood,	Gout in the stomach,
Hysterical affections,	Pains in the limbs,
Inward weakness,	Relaxations,
Seminal weakness,	Involuntary emissions,
Fluoribus (or whites)	Obstinate gleet,
Bartennels,	Impotency, &c. &c.

In cases of extremity, where the long prevalence and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh, which no nourishment or cordial could repair, a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

HAMILTON's ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,

A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism, palpy, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c. and has performed more cures in the above complaints than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn,

Wythe county, Virginia.

GENTLEMEN,

I purchased at your shop the preparations you call Hamilton's Essence, or Extract of Mustard, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatism (of that kind named sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had labored for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the *Materia Medica*, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obstinate disease. If you think this letter useful you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c.

W. WEATHERBURN.

John Hoover, rope maker, South Second street, between Mary and Christian streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely,

That his wife, Mary Hoover, was so severely afflicted with a violent rheumatism, very dangerously situated the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted: when seeing several cases of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of health and strength.

JOHN HOOVER.

Sworn and subscribed before
EBENEZER FERGUSON, Esq.
One of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia county.

HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

Which have within four years past cured upwards of one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and from obstructions or tumors in the stomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar title, to commonly complained of as operating with violence, to the every age and complexion, and of this being suited contrary, a particular litigation, and also contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and so mild in its operation that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tender infant of a week old should no worms exist in the body, but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders. They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all gross humors and corruptions; feverish and bilious complaints, and the safest and mildest purgative that can be used on the occasion.

Description of Worms, and the symptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infest the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the *Terre* or large round worm, the *Alcides*, or small maw worm, the *Cucurbitina*, or short flat, white worm, and lastly, the *Tænia* or tape worm so called from its resemblance to tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—it is most hurtful and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—Bad and corrupted gums—Itching in the nose and about the seat—Convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—Starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep—Irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—Purging, with slimy and fetid stools—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pains and sicknesses at the stomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits—Slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—A dry cough—Excessive thirst—Sometimes pale and unheathy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms should have immediate recourse to Hamilton's worm destroying lozenges, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during the warm season will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known and has restored to health and strength a great number when in advanced stages of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are given for every part of the necessary treatment in such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness, having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

CASES or CURES—

By Hamilton's

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which any person may ascertain either by letter or personal application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, Inn keeper, on the Hartford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about twenty months ago to be grievously afflicted with a tape worm, which increased fast in size and strength, so as to excite the most horrid sensations by his writhing motions and intolerable pains, resembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his necessary sleep, and caused such dreadful apprehensions as cannot be conceived but by one in a similar situation—his appetite waded rapidly, and with that his strength, so that he was unable to attend to any business—when he heard of some excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large dose, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm (now in the possession of Lee, & co.) but a renewal of his pains soon convinced him that this monstrous reptile had recovered its first vigor—Application was made to Lee & co. for more of their medicine, with their advice, from which resulted the total expulsion of his formidable enemy, in several pieces, which he supposed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have since elapsed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbors, and himself will gratify any who may wish to make further inquiries on the subject. Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce such powerful effects, when necessary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doses, as Mr. Fuller will testify—their particular mildness is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York town, Pennsylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTHER minister of the Moravian church, in York town.

Yours, January 4th, 1802.

DEAR SIR,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the use of my family, to try whether by means of this medicine I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accomplish, different other means had proved abortive. My eldest boy had a very sickly appearance, was very restless at night, grew leaner from time to time; in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state of health, which would yield to none of the medicines administered, until I gave him two doses of lozenges, agreeably to the directions, which carried off a sufficiency to all appearance a mere mucus but upon close inspection quite repelled with very small living animals. Not one of that sort of worms which usually afflict children came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon different occasions I have used this medicine as a purging substitute, and found it to answer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly ache, or any other disagreeable sensations, so often occasioned by purging medicines. Upon the which I judge this medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and promoting a proper state of digestion, by carrying off that bilious substance, which engenders so much indisposition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN MOLTHER.

Dr. Hahn's true and genuine German Corn Plaster.

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

The genuine Persian Lotion,

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness,

scars, tetter, ring worms, yin burns, prickle heat, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, insensible perspiration, which is so essential to health. Yet its salutary effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

This excellent preparation comforts & strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that acrimonious slime and foulness, which suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Dr. Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident, deflections of rheum, dullness, itching, and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those in a ladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

The sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with perfect safety on pregnant women or on infants a week old, containing not a particle of mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smell, which attends the application of other remedies.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

Indian-Vegetable Specific.

A safe and speedy remedy for the venerable disease.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers.

RECOMMENDED

Dr. Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions; to restore and amend the appetite: to procure a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often attended with fatal consequences; a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness; sickness at the stomach, and severe head-ache; and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

Sold likewise by S. Pleasants, Richmond; Ross and Douglass, Petersburg; T. Green, Fredericksburg; G. Purdie, Smithfield; M. Jones, Suffolk; Dr. Miller, Winchester; R. Greenhow, Williamsburgh; and J. Shaw, Leesburg.

September 4. 1802.

NEW PLAYS,

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